LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1862.

NUMBER 160.

RMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE ns taken for less than one mor

Notice to Correspondents. We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward by the Express Messengers, from all points where

We make this request with the view of obtain

A . Memphis paper learns that we are sell de to send emissaries to burn up their Their towns are ours, and we don't ntena to burn them up, or allow them to lo it, if we can help it. We shall be down hat way after a while, and cover the father Aters with freight of all sorts of good things to eat, wear and use; and we want all the towns there, where we can sell them warn them not to burn up their towns.

and they can't have any of it withthe cash tter not burn up your towns or your you will need the latter to buy meat sad. Certainly we shall not destroy srty in Dixie; we shall have too much

wast they need more than material

or it hereafter. Some things down South may be de royed with no loss to the world, such as Liticians, editors, generals, &c. They are G ot fit to eat or wear, and wouldn't sell for s shilling, unless they were black. They had better study out what profitable use they can be put to, for soon all useless lum er will be thrown overboard. They are t worth confiscating.

The Confed, have heard of no battles lately; indeed, their information is, that there have been but three battles, and they so boolleot the localities-Bull's Run, Big thel and Ball's Bluff. They have no inermation about military conflicts in Kensoky. From last accounts by their teleraph there had been no battle or skirmishes. hall is flourishing, and has not been sted, and Zollicoffer is somewhere in Dixie. It is said they have news ir own hashed up to their taste and sted, in which are cheering accounts oits and victories. These, however.

All is not evil in Dixle. Mrs. Ingering and other necessaries for her son, was a prisoner there, publishes in the oit Free Press that she was everywhere power is concerned. with the greatest kindness and con-

cs. Bright made a speech the other St the Louisville Democrat. Of

Velles has written a letter to justify for putting \$90,000 in his brotherthat amount to some one else. As such a construction of the people of this coun-, it savors a great deal of Floyd.

pt permission to land at Portland, it. il even in peace, and the additional

kind that are only caught by fat baited with 22 per cent. commiswill suffer more salary to be heaped his patriotic shoulders than a Ken-

vejoy Went tears of verstion at d Slidell's release, and made a , he might spill as many tears as ne care, except to be removed from udinous shower.

he Investigating Committee proselves satisfied with McClellan. there was more confidence in the man in Congress.

removal, and are quite as out by the President as he was. lare that his appointment as emwas a ruse. It was rather Rus

We suppose he expected Jeff. Davis

pean courts the account of five bt Yancey could furnish over five

st, and the Abolitionists call him a

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wads-I avail myself, Mr. Chairman, of this

OF KENTUCKY,

opportunity to give to the House the reasons which I proposed to offer a while ago for the vote I desired to give upon the resolution introduced this morning by the gentle man from New York [Mr. Corning] and passed a short time since. My colleagues from Kentucky voted for that resolution, and I was myself anxious to do so. I am still satisfied that, upon the naked proposition contained in it, the resolution truly reflects the will of their loyal constituents. But I did not feel at liberty, without any explanation, though it was the desire of my heart, to vote for the resolution. I could not, although I was satisfied that it was the

duty of the representatives of the people at once to proceed to consider the great question of the ways and means for carryog on the war-I say I could not, under the circumstances which would surround that vote, give it at that time. A resolution, the mest important, I undertake to say, yet introduced into this House, was brought in here, and a speech in interpretation of the purposes for which it was in roduced, and as a commentary on its text, from the distinguished gentleman from Ouio [Mr. Bingham] is delivered, and then the previous question is sprung and sus-tained by the majority, and gentlemen are asked to vote at once under that commentary and under that previous question, and without any answer to the most remarkable speech, considering the source from whence t came, that was ever beard upon this floor I am never startled when the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Lovejoy], who sits yonder, rises, upon that subject so near his neart, to teach us his construction of the Constitution and the duty of the nation in this rebellion. Nor am I astonished when the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr Stevens], who now gives me

the honor of his attention, rises and unfolds his views upon this question.

than one when my neighbor from the State of Ohio delivered his views of the policy of the Government, and laid down the boundaries of the power of Congress to provide for the common defense and the public welfare. A gentleman for whom I had the highest esteem, and whose course, as I had observed it here, gave me the impression of a patriotic man and a learned lawyer, rises ere and tells the Representatives of the people that there are no boundaries to that power, and that Congress is omnipotent to provide for the common defense, and that, under that general phrase of the Constitution are swept away as chaff, and that we may do anything in the world not forbidden by "natural right." Sir, is not the limitarets, which it is not proper to venti- tion itself absurd? How comes it that natural right limits any sovereign power? I hold that natural right does not limit sovereign power. It is a matter addressed nerely to the discretion of the sovereign, but does not affect the right. The soveriral right, so far as the question of

The argumentation by which so startling danger.' a proposition as that was supported was se card stating that he had been in the guards thrown around the rights of the citizens of this country, were swept away, because alien enemies had no such rights. at he had never been insulted, or It was argued that the power to take life my prisoner insulted; that they had without due process of law, and without trial by jury, was implied because we could take life by court-martial—bring a man to the drumhead, condemn him to death, and exeoute him. It was argued that the power "to make rules concerning captures on land United States Senate, and affect- and water" implies the power of Congress and still more rabid in his making compensation therefor, and without making compensation therefor, and without making compensation therefor, and without any process of law. With fervid declaration of the Louisville Democrat. tion, and with an utterance thickened by ess. don't like us much, and more's intense feeling, the gentleman rushed into

these extremes, and pointed out what he he old copy reads, "those are our best and who tell us of our faults." We have him of his, and, like an ungrateful felas he is, he does not honor and esteem dollar will I vote, not one man will I grant, for any such purpose, or to sustain any such interpretation. Nay, more, sir, I will give all that my people have, their cattle on a thousand hills, their slaves, their lands pocket. The pith of the defense and tenements, their lives, even to the last be that he could have given three one of them, to resist any attempt to force

stitution and the Union. The glory and renown and preservation of their country are higher than any other earthly considerat to Canada is certainly not to be ation. Kentucky has gone into this war the life of the offender." What attaint? the war is waged in the spirit of the Constitution, till that great purpose has been ac-complished, and the audacious men who have precipitated this ruin upon the country-the leaders and controllers in the council and in the field-have been brought to the halter. Sympathizing, as I do all through me, with this great purpose, loving ny country not less than any man upon this floor, or outside this hall, and willing to make any sacrifice for it that a human Constitution. Our statute law repudiated being can be asked to make, hence it is forfeiture altogether. Our calmest and that I deplore the agitation of this question, or the attempt to give this war a turn which must at once enlarge the proportions Lovejoy would dry up in the of the rebellion, and put an end to the possibility of success in its suppression.
Is it necessary that I should attempt to answer a constitutional argument, such as that to which I have referred—that Consuch thing as sovereignty in this country except the sovereignty of the mass. The Federal Government itself is not sovereign, but limited in many and important particulars. The State Governments are not sovereign. The Federal Government can do nothing that is not permitted to it in that instrument which brought it into being, and

upon the preservation of which its existence depends. Yet it is argued that that which is not forbidden by natural right, may be done for the common defense. Sir, it is not contrary to natural right to establish a mon archy in this country; it is not contrary to natural right to pass ex post facto laws; it is not contrary to natural right to unite Church and State; it is not contrary to natural right to found orders of nebility; and yet can all these monstrous things be done to common defense, whether you base the argument upon the preamble of the Constitution or upon the eighth section of article and—to which, I suppose, the gentleman refers—which declares that "the Congress shall have the power to lay and collectrates, and provide for the common defense and it be contended for a moment that such vast and illimitable powers belong to Congress? No, sir; Congress can provide for the common defense only in the manner that the time of the Union, the worst catter, which declares that "the Congress and provide for the common defense and it be contended for a moment that such vast and illimitable powers belong to Congress? No, sir; Congress can provide for the common defense only in the manner that the pression of the Union, the worst catter, the confiscate the standard, and do what it becomes brave and this institution of slavery, which you say is a few obvious reflections on the policy proposed by the gentleman from Ohic, and to say to the House that if you are really anxious for the defeas of the rebellion and the power of this nation. It is a confession of weakness felt only by cowarde. Sir, we men to ask their constitution of slavery, which you say is a few obvious reflections on the policy proposed by the gentleman from Ohic, and to the power of this nation. It is a confession of weakness felt only by cowarde. Sir, we men to ask their constitution of slavery, which you say is a few obvious reflections on the policy proposed by the gentleman from Ohic, and to the power of this nation. It is a confession of weakness and a curse to those who hold it?

I say, then, Mr. Chairman, that the great that number weakness and their common fate.

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I say then the time that number will prove you you say is a few obvious reflections on the policy property in the suppose, we all the power of this nation. It is a confession of weakness and a curse to those who hold it?

I say, then the time that number w provide for the general welfare and the

its language. It overthrows our whole theory of government to say that Congress can exercise any power not expressly granted by the Constitution or necessarily implied from the language of that instru

to emancipate slaves, or the power to con-fiscate property by act of Congress, usurp-

rebellion-to treat it as a war (if it can be called a war at all) against insurgent citizens whose duties and whose rights are bounded by the Constitution. The gentleman from Kansas proposed with far more correctness to treat it as a war against a quasi independent nation, to recognize the fact that the revolted States were an alien beiligerent power, and to trea them as an alito subjugate them, and then do what we please with them as conquored previnces. Such a position as that can be defended. An argument can be made in favor of it. A lawyer can stand up and quote this Constitution and the law of nations, and defend it. But no lawyer can stand here and defend the conclusion at which the gentleman from Kansas arrived seize the private property of non-combat-tants and confiscate it. The law of nations expressly forbids it. Private property upon land is exempt from capture even in a war with a foreign nation, and if you take the position, you are at once bound by natural right, the law of nations, to resect private property upon land.

But, sir, I do not rise to go into a discusa sion of that subject. I rose to enter my protest, in an unprepared and hurried man er, against the doctrines proclaimed by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, and to declare that I stand here opposed both to more. the power claimed and the policy proposed. It is argued that, because a court martial can take the life of a citizen of this country without an indictment by a grand jury, or a any such limitations. The worth of his illustration, made use of by the gentleman. side of the rebellion. I defy any man to There is an express exception in the fifth show that she has five thousand. And yet There is an express exception in the fifth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the right to take life by court-mar-

tial, It is as follows: "No person shall be held to answer for a eign may do what he pleases, unfettered by jury, except in cases arising in the land or already on stricken fields. It would be

martial without indictment and trial by jury, that fact of itself overthrows this imitation which is imposed upon the

power of Congress to take life or property without due process of law, and except in the manner pointed out by the Constitu-Chairman or acting Chairman of the Judiciary Committee but for the fact that mind which had to be sustained by argua ments, however fallacious. I have men put to desperate straits to maintain favorite theories of their own, and the gentleman from Ohio is in that condition. There is no clearer principle, conceding the policy of confiscation (which I deny), than that Congress, for the crime of or its cognates, cannot confiscate the There is no clearer proposition taint, and that Congress has no power whatever to fix and apply punishment or accertain guilt. Therefore, the fourth section of the confiscation bill reported by the moment a case was brought before them under it. It is a proposal that Congress taints. We had the large and ample experience of the mother country on that sub. ject. The enlightened men who framed the Constitution despised that whole course of judicial murder and judicial robbery. It was odious to those good men who laid the foundation of our liberty in the Federal wisest jurists condemn it, and deplore the tlemen have ever told us how that course was madness which alone in times of excitations makes use of it. The English law, at the the rebellion. They deal in vague general adoption of our Constitution, limited the uties—"strike rebellion in its weak point," adoption of our Wise ancestors "cut off their main resources," &c. How for treason they had, as Justice Story tells gress has power for the common defense to us, a double purpose in one, one of which do anything that can be done that is not forbidden by natural right? No, sir; I criminal." The whole argument lies in a nut things. Well, then, how do you propose, maintain that the Federal Government is not intelligent mind could not err in construing put an end to the rebellion? How, except intelligent mind could not err in construing put an end to the rebellion? That is what the not reside in the States, and that there is no such thing as sovereignty in this country by passion or prejudice. The instrument except the sovereignty of the mass. The declares that while Congress shall have no power to attaint, an attainder shall not work who represents, in this House, the Lanc corruption of blood, or forfeiture beyond the ter District of Pennsylvania, the leader life of the criminal Perhaps an argument the House [Mr. Stevens] means; that is might be made to show that while this is so, what the late Simon Cameron meant, when, the State Legislatures may have power, in cases of felony or other crimes of a less magnitude than treason, to confiscate the property of an individual, and not for his life only. The Constitution has limited forfeiture for the crime of treason only. The reason is plain. Treason is a political nous king in times past, had carried this thing of forfeiture too far, and made it the

cestors have wisely limited forfeiture to the life of the offender. ble speech of Wadsworth in our col
this morning.

The decided for a moment that such vasts and the Abolitionists call him a modelense call those great powners belong to Congress?

No, sir; Congress can provide for the common defense only in the manner that the Constitution points out, and by the exercise of the powers granted by that instrument.

Congress can exercise all those great powners this morning.

The decidence of the contended for a moment that stauch vasts and illimitable powers belong to Congress?

No, sir; Congress can provide for the common defense only in the manner that the continuous mon defense only in the manner that the constitution points out, and by the exercise of the rebel States. I deciare that configuration, is odious to me in all its forms. To strike down the continuous downership of property in eleven States is of the course calls upon them to do; let them do as the great of the cause calls upon them to do; ness of the cause calls upon them to do; let them do as the great of the cause calls upon them to do; cation, without emancipation, is odious to me in all its forms. To strike down the constitution and an outraged and invaled desister State, and not the battle of ness of the cause calls upon them to do; cation, without emancipation, is odious to me in all its forms. To strike down the constitution and an outraged and invaled strikes in a foreign land, or they shall deliver up their accursed lives to the judgment of the courts of the courts of the cause dalls upon them to do; the manner that the calculation, is odious to me in all its forms. To strike down the continuous of the cause alls upon them to do; calculation and an outraged and invaled the desistant cannot be constitution and an outraged and invaled the co

vehicle of vengeance against defeated ad-

by all lawful means, and to the death.

It has been said that the State of Kenment will it. There are enough freemen in tucky wants to dictate to the Government of the United States. I hear gentlemen this Union to do it; and they will do it. The talk in that way, and I see it in the news- States of the Mississippi cannot part. God. implied from the language of that instrument.

Where then do you find in this Constitution, in the effort to suppress rebellion or insurrection, any such power as that claimed by the gentleman from Ohio—the power to emancipate slaves, or the power to consiste property by act of Congress resulting the flag of the Union; and she will follow that we want your assistance; but if that flag through the red haptigm of blood. fiscate property by act of Congress, usurp-ing judicial powers, as many of the bills on all the fields where the army of the this Administration to restore the Union in on all the fields where the army of the this Administration to restore the Union in that are before this House propose to do? Where do these powers exist in the Constitution? They exist only in the enthused brains of honest, I would fain hope, but dreadfully misguided men.

Sir, I was struck with the continual effort of the gentleman from Ohio, in arguing this question, to give to Congress, in its effort to suppress insurrection, the powers that might be exercised in accordance with the an alien enemy. The power that is claimed by the law of nations in a war with an alien the ground to Heaven for vengeance. She gentleman from Ohio in an effort to put down rebellion on the part of our own citidown rebellion on the part of our own cut-zens, was claimed the other day with far more correctness and logical force by the gentleman from Kansass [Mr. Conway] in a feelings were with the people of the slave began to wane, upon the entrance of Kenwar with a foreign nation. The gentleman from Ohio is disposed to treat this as a slavery has made its marks upon the feel- in this war for the Union. That period The single county in which I live has lost infamy, with common prudence on the part more slaves than all the cotton States put of the friends of the Union. together. Still she stood with the free ble history stamps forever as Virginia-de. part on the accuraced and ruinous path of rebellion; and while only Maryland and Missouri were held trembling in the grasp of the Government, she stood erect, resolved and faithful. She came into the contest at last, and although a considerable fraction of the repealed of the proposition of the resolved and faithful. She came into the contest at last, and although a considerable fraction of the repealed of the Panks of the proposition of the storm of foreign war. It would possibly secure the present position of the rebellious States, but it could not give them any ple with us, but seeing us united she will respect us and give her policy some pause.

Do not let us then be torn with dissensions and so weakened as to tempt our cold and selfish foe to grapple with the only on that occasion, that we have the right to of her people had gone into the ranks of treason; although honored names-a Breckinridge, a Marsnall, and many men of renown in that State-had gone into rebeltion, drawing after them many false and bastard sons; still, when the moment came, and Kentucky had to take her stand, she grasped the sword of the Union, and en-Massachusetts, not less gallant and pairi-

otic than the foremost. She put twenty-eight regiments in the field, and even asked

Congress to permit her to raise twenty Those who say that Kentucky wants dictate to the Government of the United States, and who assert also that she has as many soldiers, in the war on the side of trial by a petty jury, Congress, in providing the rebellion as she has on the side of the for the common defense, is not restricted by Government, misread current and fixed facts. It is not so. I doubt whether she whole argument may be shown by this has four thousand men in the field on the Kentucky has thirty thousand of her true citizens battling on the side of the Union. Among them may be found many names famous in her history; even the insulted name of Marshall is brightened by the capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless name of Marshall is brightened by the on a presentment or indicament of a grand valor and loyalty of its best blood displayed asval forces, or in the militia when in ac- invidious to enumerate names; but I must tual service in time of war or public not forget Jackson, our gallant colleague on this floor, who is in the field proving by the Aud it is gravely argued that because tender of his life his love for the Union this nation is in the habit of putting citizens to death on the sentence of court try, trusting that the people of the North will vania leading these charges upon the cohorts be just and truthful and magnanimous, and of rebellion, and storming the batteries will not take advantage of the present war armed by treason and thef. I think I see will not take advantage of the present war to destroy the Constitution, Africanize Southern society, and compel even Kentucky, perchance, to rebel. traitors of the revolted States. We gave them up when they gave up the Constitution and the Union, and we ranged ourselves argument from a lawyer of the eminence of with the people of the States that stood was a foregone conclusion in his to written law and plighted fatch, to present peril and future ruin, against a fatal policy, and without the charge of dictation? gentlemen, we knew the risk we ran when, deserted by our natural supporters, we remained faithful to our history and traditions; but we trusted to your magnanimity, we trusted to your fairness, we trusted to your Chicago platform declaration, we trusted to your unanimous vote in this House that you had no power and no intent to interfere with slavery in the States; we trusted to your than that the only attaint for treason al. willingness even te amend the Constitution, lowed by the Constitution is a judicial at- by the joint resolution which you passed by gress, forever depriving Congress of the power to interfere with slavery in the State; we trusted to you in all these things such a construction of the constitution as gentleman [Mr. Bingham] at the extra ses | that you would aid us to uphold the honor sion is clearly unconstitutional; and the and high integrity of the Union, and pre-Courts of the country would declare so the serve the Constitution unimpaired. Now. then, after the failure of the vain boast of perpetuity of the integrity and glory and under it. It is a proposal that Congress South Carolina, that she would drag us renown and its integrity above all property guilt, and deprives of property without the Kentucky into a confederacy with her and the major was now life. t permission to land at Portland, it. All that my people have they are heartily glad of it. We willing to give for the defense of the Concertainly includes all bills of pains and pen Southern sisters have gone with South alties. "And no attaint of treason shall work Carolina, clinging to sister States for Southern sisters have gone with South corruption of blood, or forfeiture, beyond strength, we want to know of the people of A the North if they are going to unclasp the d as coming for any particlearly to extinguish rebellion by the sword, and Judiolal attain? Congress caunot attaint loving arms of Kentucky, and fling her into she never will lay down that sword while at all, and forfeiture for treason only folthat vortex which has swallowed so many lows a judicial attaint, and that for life kindred States? I tell you, gentlemen, who That clause was put in the Constitution in favor the policy advocated to day by the the light of the history of legislative at- gentleman from Ohio, that you mean no less than this, and will be responsible before the tribunal of history for the result It will be said it was not the valor and policy of treason that wrecked the Repubs lie, but the folly and treachery of loyalty You are for confiscation and for emand pation, you say, in order to destroy the

resources of the rebellion, and put an end to it; but none of these distinguished gen are you going to do it? You say it will not result in a slave insurrection; you say you do not want to put John Brown's pikes in the hands of the slaves to murder our white by a slave insurrection? That is what the gentleman from Ohio [Wr Bingham] means; that is what the distinguished gentleman who represents, in this House, the Lancasin his report which he prepared to accom-pany the President's message, he said he was for arming the slaves.

Sir, is it true that you cannot put down the whire population in the rebellious States the while population in the rebellious States by the strong arm of the white population of the loyal States, that you talk about arming the slaves? Would you surrender to the rebels in arms the brave and loyal men in the loyal States? Will you place upon the records of history the acknowledgment that twenty and odd millions of us cannot overcome one third that number without invoking the help of slaves and this institution of slavery, which you say is a

exercise one solitary power not granted by ceptable to my people. They will resist it tune of the Republic and the bravery of

ings of her sons. She suffered more than marked not only the forward boundaries of all the rest of the slave S ates in losses of the rebellion, but marked its decline. It ings of her sons. She suffered more than marked not only the forward boundaries of sensions and differences and separation. all the rest of the slave S ates in losses of the rebellion, but marked its decline. It let not the friends of the Constitution be slave property from the cruel agitation was certain to die of the weight of its own divided; but let them stand like a wall

the execution of such an act; that instant lics, running off into the career of the the loyal men of these States, with many of Mexican and South American States, in the men from the free States in arms for the maintenance of the Union, but who have eign despots. English statesmen see that:

I hence the gentleman from Kansas not gone into the war for the purpose of that proud and selfish aristocracy that have conway] who delivered his sentimen maintenance of the Union, but who have not gone into the war for the purpose of freeing slaves, or to accomplish the Africanization of our society, will disband. Yes, sir, justice, honesty and humanity, everysir, justice, honesty and humanity, everybeen contemptuous of the rights of frankly and candidly, and who did it in a others when they have stood in its way; that style which has not been surpassed by any selfish Power which destroyed the fleet of gentleman who has addressed this House. He bears and the human character of the purpose of that proud and selfish aristocracy that have Conway] who delivered his sentiments so frankly and candidly, and who did it in a style which has not been surpassed by any gentleman who has addressed this House. He bears are the purpose of that proud and selfish aristocracy that have Conway] who delivered his sentiments so frankly and candidly, and who did it in a style which has not been surpassed by any gentleman who has addressed this House. He bears are the purpose of the rights of frankly and candidly, and who did it in a style which has not been surpassed by any gentleman who has addressed this House. He bears are the proud and selfish aristocracy that have Conway] who delivered his sentiments to the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proud and selfish aristocracy that have Conway] who delivered his sentiments are the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proposed the first that the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proposed the selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proposed that the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proposed that the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proposed the first that the proud and selfish aristocracy that have contained to the proposed that the proposed that the ter, would compel them that instant to throw down their arms. They would revolt at the idea of having been drawn into a war under the pretense of sustaining the Union, but in fact for the purpose of forcing emancipation

up n the States of the South. Then how would you fight your battles, already sufficiently arduous? I think I see the meek-faced gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Julian], who read his printed composition to the committee the other day abou "the sum of all human villainies,"-I think I see him heading a charge against the regiments of rebellion. Yes, sir, the war would be brought to a speedy conclusion with fighting men; they belong to what is known as the school of humanitarians; they deprecate the shedding of blood, and do not like the smell of villainous saltpe er. Unless you bring emancipation into the war they will not vote another man, another dellar to carry on the war. They will permit the rebellion not only to profane with storm and name of Washington, but they will permit it to have Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, to overwhelm the nation in its progress, rather than vote a man or a dollar unless you, the representatives of the people will give an anti-slavery turn "and vigor" to the war. Who does not know the object of these things? These men belong to the

slave line. Mr. Chairman, we, who are from the States most nearly concerned, have sat here vigor"—let it be formed in opposition to fer weeks and weeks and suffered this question. for weeks and weeks and suffered this ques-tion to be brought forward and debated in tion to be brought forward and debated in the most intemperate and offensive manuer. the Administration will be strengthened We have heard them talk about the slaveholder as if he were not their peer and of such an opposition takes away, a the same race as themselves. Yet, for the sake of securing the great measures neces—

Take away Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, sake of securing the great measures neces-sary to accomplish a successful termination of this war and the preservation of our torn the gentleman from Illinois, and all that country, we have sat still and endured it. race, from the support of this Administra-No forbearance moves their "stern, inexor- tion, and in place of their false and preable hearts" The consideration of these tended love for the Union and the cause, I topics have been forced upon us by the peace party in this House, who believe that if this and a million in the free States, who will question of emancipation is forced into the pour out the red drops of their hearts in lion instead of eleven; and that peace and dissolution follows.

They may be disappointed in this. As for ourselves, we do not intend to quit this not beat about the bush any more. Do not Union—we will never give up our lot and let us talk about "taking away the strength and friends and safety for all our rights in weak point," &c. Let us see what you are the Union. We will never commit the for. Lay down your programme, and speak mighty sin, the mightler blunder, which the seconded States have committed, of going out of the Union. Every sere of land from part of our inheritance, and our country, their sands. If you commit the great that we will stand by the Constitution population. You do not want to do these that your fathers and my fathers gave to protection from the horrors of servile in-surrection, and the preservation of liberty and equality, our inalienable birthright. own great departed teacher-we have sworn by every tie of affection and honor—eternal fidelity to it; and we will defend ourselves and our rights in the Union to the last gasp. And in that contest we expect to see worthy patriots from all the States rellying to our aid in Congress, or, as we now see them, upon the tented field. The result Constitution, the cause of right and justice, will prevail, and Abolition and rebellion

transforming industry, and the patriotism and valor of its sons. Believe me, when the contest comes to which I have referred, that they will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of persecuted States in defense of the Constitution What has been the chief curse upon the

of this nation rising in armed rebellion, upon what we still believe to be the falsest pretexts. Do not let that curse still furhate? Shall we not, at this dreaman ment, draw nearer together? Is there not enough brotherhood left us to unite the white people, and first put down the rebellion. You talk of arming slaves, and will swear at the altar of the country to give beating in imprisoned Tennessee for the their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred patriot strife. You have tried, and with honor for the preservation of the Union of the Constitution? I propose that we shall not attempt to govern this country by the Republican party or any other partizan or-Republican party or any other partizan or-ganization at a moment like this. It canmachinery of Congressional party caucuses, and let us meet here as brothers with a common purpose in view. Let no distracting question be brought in to create disaround that charter of our rights and liberties. If we do that, it will tend to keep Now, sir, there are two dangers which off the first danger of which I spoke—war breaten the Union There are two sources wi h foreign nations Seeing us united. States, while eleven sisters rushed into the threaten the Union. There are two courses ruin and infamy of distinct. Kentucky saw her mother—old Virginia, whose name the late Scoretary of War would oblite ate the late Scoretary of War would oblite ate diss. One is a foreign war; and the other column of the late scoretary of war would oblite ate dissertion among the friends of the Union. I think I do not mi-read the general running of which sayly and inefficient and inefficients of the Union. I think I do not mi-read the general running of which sayly and inefficient an dissension among the friends of the Union. of ours, "perfidious Albion," which stands concluding he is for forcing a peace on the We might outlive the storm of foreign war. like a beast of prey to snatch the mighty basis of a dissolution. They are socking It would possibly secure the present position of the repullions States, but it could be repullions States, but it could be sent to make this a contest between the North than the South the So moment of our further division will grap-ple with us, but seeing us united she will and seek it. When it comes to be a sension among the friends of the Union and selfish foe to grapple with the only table. The free States could not conquer would have a far wider result. From the rival upon the ocean that she dreads, or fifteen slave States. You might whip arpassage of an act of emuncipation, the which she has cause to dread. Success mice, overthrow them in battle, but fresh lines of the rebellion would advance: it would give her the control of the \$300,- armies would spring up when the question is would receive a fresh impulse; its original 000,000 of exports from the planting States, pretence would be justified as truth Some and fill the multitudinous seas with her of you propose to emancipate the slaves of tunnage. That great trade, sir, will belong loyal masters as well as those of rebel masshe put as many men into the field as man has no more right to held slaves independence of the cotton States will be than the rebel; and, with his view of the secured. With that trade given to her, your institution, he is right; of course, if slavery navy perishes, and your commerce will disis a sin, no man has a moral right to hold appear from the seas. The ships that have slaves A virtuous man should not commit whitened every ocean will rot at your sin. Then, I say, the first attempt to emancipate slaves will necessarily result in the enlargement of the boundaries of the rebellion. That instant the people of Mis souri, Keniucky and Maryland would resist the source, are successful to the source of such an act; that instant the people of Mis souri, Keniucky and Maryland would resist the second-rate, starving, contemptible republics.

> fraternity, will they abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? Will they nullify the fugitive slave law? Will they confiscate the Here the hammer fell. slaves in the eleven slave States? Will they try to obliterate from the map the Southern trying to divide the State of Virginia, and to wipe out the name of Virginia from the they succeed, then a new schism will take place among the friends of the Union. Then he war will enlarge in its proportion. I declare, as an American citizen, that, al-though I will not abandon all hope of the preservation of this Union, when that day arrives my hopes will survive only by my faith in the future of the Republic. But I do not believe that this new party which is army. of these things? These men belong to the peace party; they and their policy aim at a disgraceful peace, or a dissolution on the graceful overthrow. Let that party be formed upon the basis of the emancipation by its defection; for each adherent

violation of the law of nations; that Power, enticed into this contest by seeing us still

defense of the Union. In this dreadful moment gentlemen should let us know where they are going. Itis an hour that demands perfect candor. Do of the rebellion," "striking slavery in its weak point," &c. Let us see what you are in plain terms. If you are for slave eman-cipation and slave insurrection, why say so. If that is your ground go before the people of the country upon it, and see whether you can be returned to Congress. Not nany, I think, will find their way back from the West upon such a platform. It violates all former pledges to a deceived

people.

I am ready here to day to strike hands gen leman who now fills the presidential chair against these dissolutionists, who will relly to his policy of the "INTEGRITY OF THE and equality, our inalienable birthright. The cotton States cut themselves off from the sympathy of the conservative men in the halls of legislation, as well as from their support upon the field of battle. We of Kentucky will not brake away from this Union and who will give the men and money to save this Government Union and enter into the same folly of repople. Why do I come here and say this? people. Why do I come here and say this. I was told, and the country was told, by the distinguished premier of this Administration, that before the perils that impended over the Government, parties and all party platforms and partisan feeling should give pressed himself. way, and that the people should rise to institutions, in order to transmit them unimpaired to our posterity. Does he still hold that grand doctrine? Is that pledge to be redeemed? Let it be redeemed, and the nation will bless him and all that labor upon trapidation at the last coast expedition, and the sublime work. Let this House and this Administration put an end to this agitation. It is doing incalculable mischief. I do not know what it may do in the free States, but it is weakening the cause of the Union in the slave States. I do not use the term "Southern States," for I know no North and no South; I know the Union, and I know States no more.

News comes to us frequently of once faith-News comes to us frequently of once faithful but fainting hearts who have stood manfully with us, succumbing to this destructive agitation. When they read that you intend to proclaim emancipation, to repeal the fugitive slave law, and to exterminate slavery in the States and they say you justify the ground and fall, and they say you justify the ground upon which the rebellion originally started.

Why do you drive them from you? Is it that you may secure the support of the Af-rican race? Is it for any benefit which it may bring to you? Do you prefer to fraternize with the negroes of the slave States
rather than with the freemen there? This
day you have to make that choice. If you are
for the emancipation of the slaves, you arm
each man of those States sgainst you. You American people these many years? Why, sir, the alienation of men of a kindred race, and a common history and destiny.

We are now reaping the fruits of it. We see, inflamed by this long contest, one half of this nation of those States against you. You must choose between negro slavery or the white people of fifteen States in opposition to you. If you say you will not support of this nation of these states against you. upon what we still believe to be the line.

pretexts. Do not let that curse still further afflict us. Have we not had enough of now, when you have fifteen States to deal with? You never can get the slaves to repatriot strife. You have tried, and with into the negro mind His idea of freedom not be done. Let us rather throw aside the is that of a state in which he will be exempt from labor. You have tried to get them to work; and I see that letters of the sons of Massachusetts tell you of the success you have had in teaching them. It is not freedom for negroes that you want; it is dis-

I think I do not misread the gentleman from Kansas, [Mr. Conway], when I say a study of his speech would convince any man that he does not desire a restoration of slave States to the Union; he is for a disacwhen he talks about negro emancipation, in contest between the North South, there is no man but must see that a dissolution of the Usion is ineviarmies would spring up when the question is between honor and liberty and life, dishonor, extermination, and slavery. I do not believe that these men who talk about emancipation are at heart war and Union nounce to their constl uents that they are opposed to the war. They know that the? gentleman from Massachusetts-from thet doubtless see us plunged into a war of ex-

I honor the gentleman from Kassas [Mr. he is trying "to take nineteen States on; of the Union" He is evidently for peace and further divided, will grasp at the commerce of the continent and destroy us

I therefore declare, Mr. Chairman, that the right way to avoid foreign war is to be slavery. He has more faith "in the pamunited. I declare that the right way to put phieteer than the musketeer." But the down the rebeilion is for every man to American nation, I trust, never will consent section from the other, and by justice and constituency of any Northern Congressional moderation compact the hearts and hands District that will consent to it. God forbid of the millions who stand ready to three, that they should! Those whose hearts their united weight upon armed treason. If have hitherto exuited in dreams of Ameritae Representatives from the Eastern States are earnest in their desire for union and should the people of the free Common-

A MALIGNANT INGRADE .- The editor of tates? Will they insult American history by the Toronto Leader, whose malignity toward the United States has no parallel in the eastern slope of that State? Will they transfer from the grave of Washington the name of Virginia? Will they propose these things? Are they in earnest enough for that? If 1837. After the failure of the revolution. Provincer, is son-in-law to Wm. Lyon Mo-1837. After the failure of the revolutionists, he fled to the United States, where he was protected until pardoned. On his return to Toronto, he exceeded the most bitter loyalist in his violent abuse of his benefaca tors, and is now doing all in his power to induce the Canadians to enlist in the rebel

> The Boston Journal says: Wednesday there was cast at Alger & Co.'3 foundery, South Boston, the last of twenty 11-inch rifled columbiads for the Govern ment. This firm contracted to furnish fif-teen of these Econ ordnance within ninety days from the date of the contract, and will have them finished within that time. The remaining five powerful pieces will be finished in a very few days after. These columbiads weigh eight tons each."

The law's delay" has lately been exemplified in a remarkable manuer. In 1803, Messrs. Strange, Dashwood & Co., bankers, New Broad street, London, became effects for the benefit of creditors. This assignment led to the Chancery suit of 'Anson vs. Towgood," which, after lingering in the Chancery Court for fifty-eight years, is just settled.

Stanton, the new Secretary of War, is a Democrat. President Lincoln is rasolved to have the best man, without respect to party, and to give Abolition a blow that cannot be misunderstood.

The gallant Wadsworth made a telling speech in Congress the other day, exposing Abolitionism and its aim to destroy with any man who will sustain the patriotic the Union. It was pertinent and well timed, and an honor to his State.

> The rebel papers say that Union victories only serve to call out increased rage on the part of the Confederates. It is hardly possible for them to be out-raging more than they have hitherto.

> The Abolition press has withdrawn

A New York paper thinks that Mason and Slidell will be the 'lions' in England. This will be quite a lusus nature as the

are correspondently inflammatory-a course to be expected from a Burnside movement.

they call the "Kentucky dynasty." If Kentucky saves the Union, Abelition can

LEAVE NEW ALBANY. Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Night Express (dally) ... ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSON VILLE

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and 12:00 M. non R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at WE R. R. closes at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:30 and p. M.

Der outes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way mails close at 9:00 p. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't Send us 10-Cent Stamps.

We can not use any stamps of a greater denomination than three cents, and we must therefore caution our friends against sending them. It will only subject us to the necessity of returning them.

MURDER IN NELSON COUNTY-MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. -Through a gentleman who arrived yesterday at noon from Bardstown, we learn the story of a murder committed in the The bombardment continued until sunset, vicinity of that place, on Thursday. The sitions for the next day. The 10th Kenstory is current in Bardstown, and is there tucky and 14th Ohio were placed in a small believed to be reliable.

It seems that the 1st and 2d Kentucky, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, and 85th Indiana are encamped about three miles from Bards. town, on the lands of Mr. Wm. Sutherland. He has been suspected of secession pro- ments going like a whirlwhad through clivities, but so far as the officers of the 1st kentucky, ahead as skirmishers. When and 2d (who had been there only two days) within one hundred yards of the river, we know, the suspicion had not been confirmed. came in sight of the tail end of the grand He had been on the ground, and in a cordial, or at least not disagreeable, manner two from the flanking companies ended the had pointed out to the officers the trees he contest. In a moment their boat was on preferred should be left standing:

Ken noky caught and killed a hog belonging 150 prisoners, 1,000 head of horses and Thursday merning two more of the 2d went latter to feed 4,000 men two weeks). to Mr. Sutherland's house, and notifying I omitted, in the proper place, to observe him of what had been done, stated that they that Wolford's cavalry made a brilliant had come up, or been sent by Col. Sedgewick, to settle with him for the value of the hog. stating at the same time that the men had all the regiments, but must say the 10th been arrested; they also told him that the Indians and 4th Kentucky fought as veterans, and stood heroically under the fire of Colonel wished to see him.

About three o'clock that afternoon he was found in a retired part of his farm dead. their intrenchments, but proceeded, with them to fir the guilty deed, neither hot haste, to cross the river, some of them Upon whom to fix the guilty deed, neither the officers in command nor the citizens of Bardstown have any idea; but we learn dence in General Crittenden, fearing that that the matter will be investigated. We trust that the murderers may be detected and properly punished.

Police Proceedings .- Friday, Jan. 24 Charles Croall, disorderly conduct. It ap- were across the Cumberland, they fied in pears from the testimony that the accused is a lunatio. As there is no way of sending the unfortunate to Hopkinsville, he was discharged.

Ben. Faucet, slave of Mr. Simrall, disorderly conduct. Security in \$100 to be of good behavior as long as he lives. This is the same nigger that Ohar Junot arrested for stealing the watch, &c., of Dr. Gunn.

Com. by Mary House vs. Mrs. Rowser, assault and battery warrant. Dismissed at defendant's costs. Ordinance Docket .- Com. vs. C. Bristoll

selling liquor on Sunday. Fined \$5. Com. vs. C. D. Whipps, keeping a livery stable without license. Fined \$5.

Com. vs. Robinson & Young, selling groceries without license. Dismissed at defendants' costs.

Com. vs. A. Bland, exchange office without license. Dismissed at defendant's costs. Com. vs. Metoalfe & McCorkhill, selling goods without license. Fined \$5.

Com. vs. Nathan Frank, same. Dismissed at defendant's costs. Com. vs. Dinkelspiel, same. Dismissed

at defendant's costs.

ant's costs.

Col. Beuce's Brigade.-We learn that

the 1st Kentucky, Col. Enyart; 2J, Col Sedgewick, and the 20th, Col. Bruce, have B. is a fine officer, a strict disciplinarian, ger of being surrounded completely and been brigsded under Col. S. D. Bruce. Col and will have a splendid brigade. A gentle. starved out, they had either to retreat or do man from Bardstown tells us that the 1st and 2d Kentucky made the most soldierly appearance of any troops that have passed and were bitterly foiled. They left on the through that place, and, with the seven months' experience they had in Western Virginia, will prove a great accession to the army in Kentucky when the day of fighting Our loss was thirty eight killed and one hundred and thirty four wounded.

THE CONCERT TO NIGHT .- Do not fail to attend the concert to night at Masonic

Gan. Smith are at a village called Aurora, about ten miles distant from the Tennessee. river, not very far from Fort Henry. Gen. Smith had sent to Paducah for seven days' additional rations, which were forwarded by the gunboat Conestoga.

PERSONAL -Brigadier General Rousseau Brigadier General R. W. Johnson and Capt. Hoblitzell, of McCook's staff, were passengers by last evening's train, from Green river.

The Cumberland River Fight. VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE-THE GLO-RIOUS TENTH INDIANA-WOLFORD'S CAVALRY -FOURTH AND TENTH BENTUCKY-THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES-LETTER FROM THE TENTH

CAMP MILL SPRING, Jan. 20, 1862. Editors Democrat-Gentlemen: I suppose ere this you have been advised by telegraph of the complete rout of Zollicoffer's army, and the capture of all his wagons, horses, artillery and camp equipage. I will only detail some of the circumstances connected

On Sunday morning, about half-past five o'clock, General Zollicoffer, with two regiments of Mississippians, two regiments of Mabamians, and three regiments of Tennesseeans, attacked the advance of General Thomas. The enemy approached within a half mile of the Tenth Indiana's camp, drove in the pickets, and commenced to assail the camp. The Indianians were soon

in line, and advanced about 800 yards to an open field, when the enemy fired from all sides, and cut them down very fast. The Indianians sustained the mselves in position until nearly seven o'clock, when they fell back, step by step, until within one hundred yards of their camp, where they made a stand, and kept the rebels at bay until the Fourth Kentucky came up. Both regiments then engaged the secesh, Col. Fry leading his men up to within 80 yards of the line. At this moment Gen. Zollicoffer, at the head of a regiment of Mississippings reds up and said. (1) part Mississippians, rode up and said: "Don't shoot these men; they are ours," at the same time firing at Col. F. Col. F. replied

Southern Mchaloxy, vis. 2 M. M. L. Same time firing at Col. F. Col. F. replied close at 500 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M. and arrives at 5:00 P. M. Mailboat to Cincinnati, Obio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 8:00 A. M. L. & F. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and carrives at 11:06 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 Minnesota and the 9th Ohio rushed into the Minnesota and the 9th Ohio rushed into the fray, and then the fight grew fierce. Except the retreating Mississippians, the rebwheetown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at and arrives at 6:00 P. M. deson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday. Indian British (tri-weekly) leaves Monday. and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 6:00 they gained additional ground, having driven preville Stage closes at 8:00 a. M., and arrives at the rebels through a neck of woods a quarter of a mile wide. At the end of the woods there was an open space of perhaps half a mile, and through this the dead rebels were found at every step. From this the rebels retreated in disorder, the Union boys after

> The enemy never rallied after the hot time in the open field, but ran, throwing can-teens, gans and haversacks, for seven miles. The Indianians, followed by the 4th Ken-tucky, 2d Minnesota and the 9th Ohio, kept up the chase until within five hundred yards of their camp, when Kinney's battery, which in a hospital. had done excellent service in the forencon commenced throwing shells at their fortifications. At this time the 14th Ohio and 10th Kentucky came up, having made a forced march of eighteen miles since 11 o'clock. strip of woods, within 500 yards of the

breastworks. At daylight Col. Harlan led his regiment at a double-quick up to the first row of breastworks. He was followed by Colonel Steadman, with the 14th Ohio, both regi tiver. A few more shells and a round or fire, and floated down the stream, burning Wednesday evening a couple of the 2d Zollicoffer and about 200 rebeis, we captured wick promptly had them arrested; and on and their whole camp equipage, private

> charge on the enemy, and were forced to dismount and fight as infantry.
>
> I cannot speak in detail of the action of

seven regiments. The rebels never stopped a moment in

swimming over for fear of being lost. The priseners say that they had no confihe was a traitor to the Southern cause. Criuenden was really the commander of the entire forces, but the men thought Zollicoffer was the only man to lead them to victory, and when the Tennesseesns, left in camp, heard of his deate, although they wild disorder. This expedition, planned by Zollicoffer, had it proved successful, would have been the most brilliant exploit

of the war, but, as it failed, it has ruined an army of eleven thousand men. Prisoners are hourly coming into camp, and report the rebels still flying, not in regiments or companies, but in squads of

five or six, each one trying to be ahead. I have spent some time in riding over They don't believe in Zolliceffer's death. the rebel camp, and find it in many respects No wonder—such a blow will fail heavily similar to the map published in your paper. The breastworks extend for miles, and are so erected as to surround every approach to the camp. Every one who has expressed an opinion say they are the best fortifi-cations in America. Had the rebels made a stand here, they would have given Gen. eral Thomas some trouble. Our entire loss in the whole affair is eighty killed and one hundred wounded-most of them slightly, as the principal weapon used by the rebels

was the double barreled shotgun. No more at present.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows:

WHY THEY ATTACKED THOMAS. It will be a matter of surprise to the whole nation that the rebels should leave their fortified camp on the river to attack us in the open field. The fact is they knew that they either had to fight or retreat. Gen. Boyle's Com. vs. W. E. Wado, selling lettery tick- brigade had cut off their river communicaets without license. Dismissed at defend, tion with Nashville and threatened their rear. They snew that General Thomas was Com. vs. James Sweeney, selling goods without license. Dismissed at defendant's costs.

Com. vs. James Sweeney, selling goods without license. Dismissed at defendant's costs.

Com. vs. James Sweeney, selling goods watering on the Columbia road, and that his regiments had necessarily become scattered by reason of the bad roads and high water. They had found out that we had taken possession of Hudson's Ford. They They

believed that Fishing creek was so high that Gen. Schoepf's forces could not cross, ten days on raisins, the extreme length of and were totally unaware of the arrival of the passage from Malaga for New York, the two Tennessee regiments and the 12th over eighty-one days, using up all the supfield of battle one hundred and fifty dead and as many wounded, besides the many whom they succeeded in sending away be-

WHERE, OH WHERE" IS GEO. B. ORITTENDEN! One mystery still remains unraveled, Temple for the benefit of volunteers' families. The object is most worthy, the performers are are among the best musicians of the city, and the programme is one of very superior excellence. Go and take your family and you will never regret it.

Information received from Padacah hunting for that of "my aunt, the fat woman" is an important decision, involving a large and shoulders, in the fat woman in the connection of the ministerial press to serve partition belied by the ministerial press to serve partition belied by the ministerial press to serve partition belied by the ministerial press to serve partition and the passage of the Treasury has decided that teas on shipboard, prior to the passage of the last tariff bill in August, are entitled to enter under the old duties. This is an important decision, involving a large and shoulders, just received and for sale by T. A. R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

New RACON.—A CHOICE LOT OF HARS. SIDES and Shoulders, just received and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSSON, Latter the belied by the ministerial press to serve partition and the passage of the Treasury has decided that teas on shipboard, prior to the passage of the last tariff bill in August, are entitled to enter under the old duties. This is an important decision, involving a large and shoulders, just received and for sale by T. A. R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

Northest corner of retreat was signed by "Col. Cummings, Acting Brown ministerial press to serve partition and the passage of the Treasury has decided that teas on shipboard, prior to the passage of the last tariff bill in August, are entitled to enter under the old duties.

New RACON.—A CHOICE LOT OF HARS. SLEVIN & CAIN.

Northest corner of retreat was signed by "Col. Cummings, Acting Brown ministerial press to serve partition.

1 den? Nothing was seen of bim after the battle of City of the Treasury has decided that teas on shipboard, prior to the battle corner of retreat was signed by "Col. Cummings, Acting Brown ministerial press to serve partition.

2 do Mex can Brown ministers an

The Commercial's correspondent sends the following letters picked up in the rebel

camp, and on the field: The following letter was picked up on the battle ground. It was written by a Mississippian, who had not time to mail

BEECE GROVE, Jan. 16, 1862. Lynam et al vs. Hunt, Bath: death of appelles significant for the state of the stat

are 10,000 infestry, 1,800 savairy, and 16 pieces of artillery. It is reported that the enemy is 25,000 strong. We are just twelve miles apart We are waiting for an attack. If they do not attack us, we shall advance upon them. We can whip 50,000. We can whip four or five to one. A boat has run the blockade from Nashville here. We will get supplies by the way of Nash- gia. We have had some small engage.

We were not fortunate enough to see the farce last but no one seriously injured. We might, and consequently can say nothing of the newments, but no one seriously injured. turn to Chootaw once more. Oh! that I part of dame Gib.

may live to see the day when the sound of The bill to-night is a very strong one-Lucretia Borgia. cannon shall be hushed, and the sword and bayonet laid aside, and the internal foe ley, and the musical farce of Jenny Lind, with Duffield blotted out, and peace restored to Mississippi's most noble sons.

The following letter was found in the NASHVILLE, January 5, 1862.

disgrace.

that it is not yet complete.

a pretext is all she wants. The present humiliation will only add contempt of the English people for the by miserable Yankee Government. There are a great many changes in business-

many going out, and few, if any, commencing Business houses will be plenty, and at reduced [The rest of the letter is about family matters. - EDS. Com]

Louisville, January 24, 1862. vastly satisfactory to parents and friends thing in the general hat line for cash of our volunteers.

Frequently sick soldiers arrive at the and even weeks without their families being aware of their illness, and I understand that several have died who had friends and This is because the friends of the sick men supposed them in camp, instead of invalids

Now, in justice to devoted mothers and House, or at their factory, on Fulton, above anxious friends, I ask that the superintendent of each hospital send once a day to the morning papers a complete list of all invalids arriving at their respective hospitals during the previous 24 hours, together with the name of regiment, number of brigade, company, &c.

In this manner the family of the invalid oldier will be fully apprised of his condition, and be enabled in many cases to render that comfort and consolation so enceuraging to a sick man. Sincerely I ask the city surgeons to consider the adoption of some such plan.

[Special, to the Cincinnati Gazette.] CAIRO, Jan. 23.

The order for the evacuation of Fort Holt has been countermanded to-day, as it is thought the flood will not damage it. Capt. B. D. Voleman, with his company of cavelry, marched ten miles southwest of Bird's Point last night, in pursuit of the picket murderers, and succeeded in capturing three of them, among whom was a netorious vagabond called "Old Keene,"

pieces of artillery, 800 wagons, time since. Gen Payne had them arrested and placed in the guard house to await trial. Dispatches from Gen. Smith have been received, stating that he went within twenty miles of Fort Henry with his command, and got on board one of our gunboats, which ran up within two miles of the fort and fired a few shots into it. The fort replied with one shot, which fell short by a mile. Gen. Smith gives it as his opinion that one of our gunboats would raze the fort in a short time. He furnishes no ad ditional information regarding the taking

of Camp Beauregard.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.] Washington, January 22. The Committee on Railroads and Canals reported a bill to-day appointing James Guthrie, of Kentucky, S. S. L'Hommedieu and Connelly F. Twiggs, of Tennessee, Com-missioners under the Secretary of War, to locate and construct a railroad for Government military purposes, from Danville, Ky., to Morristown and Knoxville, or some point between them on the Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, the Commissioners to give bonds in \$50,000, and to have power to contract with some existing company in Kentucky or Tennessee for running the road.

WHEN AND WHERE? -The Norfolk, Va. papers say that Jeff. Thompson defeated the United States troops. When and where? on them. But they will get the news from Knoxville or Nashville soon enough; before they are ready for it.

RUSSELL TO LEAVE FOR HOME NEXT WEEK,-The London Times correspondent so says a New York letter writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer—is to sail for home in the Arabis, which leaves New York on the 29th inst. He says he has written all about this country and war that can be written, and that the people don't appre-

Good for "Bully Run."

REDUCED TO AN ACE. -The Abolition hand nearly played out. Their bower, the Knave of the War Department, is gone, and nothing but a solitary and shabby ace is left. The Washington Republican says: "The only bright spot which Republicans can see, is the appointment of Gen. Lane to an independent command in Kausas.

LIVING ON RAISINS FOR TEN DAYS .- The erew of the schooner E. H. Atwood, of Boston, which put into Fortress Monroe on the 10th inst., were obliged to subsist for ten days on raisins, the extreme length of

According to the official returns, 7,-566,079,538 gallons of water were pumped out of the Schuvlkill river by the Fairmount water-works during the past year, showing the consumption of water in Philadelphia to have been 27,700,000 gallons daily.

The Toronto Globe asserts that "the Canadian people do not sympathize with with the North. They have been recklessly belied by the ministerial press to serve partisan purposes.

Tweeds and Jeans Tweeds:

2 do Mex can Brown Mixed Tweeds:
2 do Mex can Brown Mixed Tweeds:
2 do Mex can Brown Mixed Tweeds:
2 do Twiston Checked do;
2 do Twiston Checked do;
2 do Ermine and Lake Shore Jeans;
Received and for sale cheep by
3425 the South, and are not anxious for war

Court of Appeals. FRANKFORT, Jan. 24, 1862.

of opinion overvised.

Lynum et al vs. Hunt, Bath: death of appelles suggested and continued.

Marshall vs. Minns, Lyons; response to petition for rehearing, filed by appel and.

Bruton s ext, v. Wilson et al, Bath:

Bruton s ext, v. Wilson et al, Bath:

Teas. -10 Half Chests Oolong Tea RE

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATER,-A large and fa bionable au Miss Annette Ince. The play, Mary Stuart, was an ex-cellent performance, and the character of Mary tinely last appearance of this extraordinarily gifted actress,

have taken several Yankees. I am doing comer hiss Thompson. We are quite sure, however, very well. Although I must endure the that Dawson must have played Swig with a vast deal hardships of camp life, I hope to live to re of humor, and Mrs. Laws convulsed the audience in the

as the Baron, and Miss Kate Thompson as Jenny Lind.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ESPECIAL NOTICE TO SUTLERS AND DEAL-ERS .- We have now in store, and will be You have seen, no doubt, that the Lincoln Administration has given up the Southern Commissioners, bringing upon the once proud and glorious Government shame and spiced pigs' feet. Bolongus sausage, figs. spiced pigs' feet, Bolongua sausage, figs, Never, in my day, did I expect to witness almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts, sardines, No. such humiliation, though I can now see 1 roe herring, 500 boxes No. 1 smoked I rejoice in the thought that the South has herring, sour krout, white beans, new fall not to share this stigms. England has other matters yet to arrange with the old barrels pearl hominy, 50 casks old hams downwith the cold shoulders clear and shoulders clear and sibbad side (the and shoulders, clear and ribbed sides (that The sinking of the stone fleet in the Charleston harbor is pretext sufficient, and will be sold very low), \$50 sacks No. 1 Pennsylvania buckwheat flour, potatoes, onions, &c., all of which will be sold low CLIFFORD & Co.,
General Commission Merchant,
dtf 226 West Main street.

dee7dtf The last novelty introduced and manufactured by Messrs. Green & Green, corner of Fourth and Main streets, is the McClellan cap. It is fast going into use among our army officers. The staff chan Editors Democrat - Gentlemen : Permit peau, and the full dress flying artillery hat, me through the columns of your paper to with the red plume, are found only at this suggest to the medical department of the house. All varieties of military hats and army the adoption of a system that I be- caps, trimmed or plain, made to order in lieve would be conducive of much good, and the house, on the shortest notice. Everys

At a time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, hospitals in this city and remain for days blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know relations living near to the city without one that Alexander, Ellis & Co. have enlarged word of solace from parent or relations. their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office, on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt

B. Watkins' company in Col. Dent's battalion of Provost Guard. Recruiting office corner of Sixth and Grayson streets. This company is composed of a fine body of men. A few more such, and the company will be

UNCURRENT MONEY .- All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Give him your orders.

MARRIED. At St. Paul's Church, by the Hev. Mr. Whittle, on the 23d inst., Mr. Levi Nook and Miss Generally, younges dangeter of the late D. Somerby, all of this city.

St. Louis and New York papers please copy.

HOME TESTIMONY. From the Putsburg United Presbuterday We have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for dyspepsia, and can speak favorably of its effects, and have no

hesitation in commending them to those suffering from From the Pittsburg Post, August 27, 1858. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS -These Bitters have obtained a wide-spread and well-deserved celebrity in all parts of the country. They are an admirable remedy for a great variety of stom ich diseases. It is sufficient evidence of its beneficial character to observe the immense quantities of it shipped by Messes. Hostetter & Smith, the proprietors, to all points in the country.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, August 18, 1858. Knowledge is gained by experience, and, though we have heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we are compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means of curing us of a severe attack of dy-peps'a, and has removed pain in the stomach in a very short time. Sold by Draggists and Dealers generally every

13. Volunteres for the Army should not leave the city until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILL'S AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Sourvy, Wounds, Small Pox Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the besl in the world. Every French Soldier use them. Only ja21 d6&w1

The Elditor

Or the Nicholasville (Jessamine county, Ky.) Demo-crat, in his issue of June 27, says: "Dr. R. W. Roback's Remodies have been freely used Dr. R. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesistatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afficted for the great bless-ngs he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such sup-plies as they may need." ocality are directed to his establishment in the place as they may need."

BOF For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCHALK & OU. See advertisement n another column.

NOTICE.

THREE MEN DESERTED FROM COMPANY F, First Ky, Reg., on the 18th of January, 1-62 Their names are WM, SHEPARD, GEORGE 1-OPE, and JOHN STEPHENS. Any person arresting and d. livering said perons to the Headquarters, at Louisville, or at Camp Lytle, Bardstown, By, will receive the usual reward of \$30 each. By order of LEUT. D. M. DRYDEN, 1-t Reg. Ky Vol.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

nlactf FAIRFAX BILLINGSLEY. For Sale, or Exchange,

A DESIRABLE TWO STORY DWELLING containing six rooms, with cistern and all necessary conveniences. Lot 50x150 feet to an aley; in a flourishing town on the river in the Southern part of Illinois. Will be so d low for cash, or exchanged for city property, or a farm six to eight mules from this city, or on the railroad. Inquire at this office. A Fine Saddle Horse for Sale.

A FINE SADDLE HORSE-GOES ALL THE gaits well-will be sold for a moderate orice, as the owner has no use for it. Inquire at Demi Smoking! Smoking! Smoking! FAMILIES WHO ARE CURING THEIR OWN HAMS and Bacon, and may want them smoke, with gr hickory wood, can have it done in the best manner applying to the subscriber through the Postoffice, will send for and deliver them at the lowest rate. Robert Usher, ja23 d3w Main st, above Woodland Garde

PRINTS .-CHECKS AND STRIPES.—
2 cases Richmond Checks 8 bales Sairting Stripes;
Received and for sale cheap by
1:26 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

FEATHERS.—SOO POUNDS PRIME FEATHERS, IN store and for sale by MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.,

GARDNER & CO

LINDSAY'S

YOUNG AMERICA FIRE-ARMS



TEN-SHOOTER.

From Maj. Gen'l JOHN A. DIX.

DOUBLE DERINGER

I have tried your pistol, "Young America," and am exceedingly pleased with it. It shoots with great force and accuracy. I have given the best evidence of my confidence in it by purchasing it for my own use.

JOHN A. DIX. I fully concur in the above. CHAS, TEMPLE DIX.

From 9th REG'T MICHIGAN INFANTRY. CAMP MULDRAUGH'S HILL. WEST POINT, KY., Dec. 2d. 1861. Dear Sir-My Comrany of the 9th Regiment Michigan Infantry have supplied themselves with your ten-shooters, and are highly pleased with them. I am frank to say it is the most reliable revolver I have ever seen.

Very respectfully, Lt. B. W. HORNBECK, Co. I. 9th Regiment Michigan Infantry. To Mr. I P LINDSAN

TESTIMONIALS. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASH

(NO LARGER THAN THE ORDINARY REVOLVER)

INGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., 10th July, 1861. Yours of the 9th is at hand. I can say in reply that your pistol "Youn America," has been thoroughly tested by me in the presence of several officers of Staff, and I pronounce it to be the most reliable weapon I have seen.

ount of lead thrown, and the great force and accuracy, make it a

Very respectfully, &c . DRAKE DE KAY,

A. D. C. to Maj. Gen'l Manadeld I witnessed the experiments with the pistol "Young America." and fully concu in Mr. Do Kay's optnion as to its merits

Gen'l Baker savs:

Extracts from the Press.

"We consider the LINDSAY REVOLVERS the ne plus ultra of Fire-Arms."

Atd-de-Camp to Maj. Gen'l Dix

"For personal defense Lindsay's Fire Arms have no equals." "The pistols got up by the J. P. Lindsay Manufacturing Co., are thoroughly and perfectly made, and have no superiors.

"Mr. Lindsay has demonstrated the fact that ten shots can be fired from a single revolver with as much ease and safety as five." "The Lindsay Repeaters have elicited the strongest approval wherever used. We commend them to our brave volunteers." "It is not larger than the ordinary revolver, but is twice as effective, and shoots with greater force." "One of Lindsay's pistols is in fact a pair of the common pistol."

"For a pocket-pistol, and as a ready means of sure defense, LINDSAY'S single-barrel Double Deringer is unequaled." "The safety and rapidity in firing make the LINDSAY arms superior to any arm yet invented. Many brave volunteers will save their lives from the fact of having TWO shots at command by ONCE COCKING."

The J. P. LINDSAY MANUFACTURING CO., Naugatuck, Conn., are sole Manufacturers of Lindsay's Patent Fire-Arms; Also, Manufacturers of Camp Enives. Forks and Spoons, Eniver and Forks, and Bowie Knives for Army use.

One very great and important advantage of the LINDSAY arms is:-TWO SHOTS CAN BE FIRED, IF DESIRED, AT THE

We defy Competition in QUALITY and PRICES. Sold at all First-class Gun and Sutler Houses in the Country.

FOR SALE AT THE HARDWARE STORE OF A. McBRIDE, 221 THIRD STREE AND BY C. PROAL, 217 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, MY.

OBACCO! 603! R. BURGE,

SAME TIME WITH PERFECT SAFETY."

MAIN STREET, HAS NOW IN STORE AND for sale, 1,000 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, o make. Quality good, and price moderate. L. RICHARDSON. MANUFACTURER OF

KENTUCKY JEANS & LINSEYS Fulled Cloth. SATINETS. WOOLEN KERSEYS, &C. MILLS

office on Main street, four door by e Bark Kentnoky, LOUISVILLE, KY.

T WILL BURN AS WELL WITH THE LAMP nearly empty as when full. Carbon Oil will not. One gallon will but n as long as 1M gallons arbon Oil.

A single trial will convince any one of its great superiority over a lether Oils. No accident has ever occurred by the use of Camel Coal Oil.

Coal Oil Lamps.

Oil for Machinery,

At from 25 to 50 cents per gallon; equal to Lard Otl. TURPENTINE FOR PAINTERS.

A perfect substitute, at one-fourth the price To the old pairons of Mr. W. H. Settle I would say that I have engaged his services. His long experience in the businest, with his thorough knowledge of the quality of Oil, justifies me in the beside that I can confidently warrant my Oil fully equal to any ever made, and very much superior to most of the Oils now U. B. EVARTS,

KENTUCKY HOOP SKIR MANUFACTORY.

To the Ladies of Louisville! HAVING OPENED A RETAIL DEPARTMENT FOR the sale Exclusivery of my celebrated HOOP IRTS on FOURTH STREET, UNDER THE MANIO HALL (No. 3), particular attention is directed our stock, which consists of every variety of the est styles of SKLETS, made of the very finest temperate state of the stat

THE PRICES WILL DEFY ALL POSSIBLE COMPE 82 Old Skirts repaired in the most elegant style AT WHOLESALE the prices will be kept 10 per cent ellow New York rates; M. GORFUNKEL, Agent.

ELECTION NOTICE. TO THE SHERIFF OF LOGAN COUNTY, Set:
WHEREAS, G. W. EWING, WHO WAS BLECTED
at the August election in the year 1861, a corre-HERRAS. G. W. KWING, WHO WAS MIECTED at the August election in the year 1861, a representative for two years, from said county, to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky, has been expelled from said body.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, and the order of said House, I hereby direct that an election be held in said county, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the drest Monday in February next, for the election or a qual-side person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of said G. W. kwing, and that you cause polls to be opened in your said county accordingly, and proceed with the same as directed by law, and transmit to the Secretary of State, the name of the person who may be chosen by the qualified voters of said county.

In testimony, whereof, I have hereto set my Les, hame as Speaker of the House of Representatives, this 24th day of December, 1861.

RICH'D A. BUCKNER, de23 dawtd GAME DEPOT. Hunters, Take Notice!

orders for Oysters from the country are solicited.

Orders for Oysters from the country are solicited.

DICK MOORE Dissolution of Copartnership. THE FIRM OF WATSON & STOUFFER, FURNI ture dealers, is this day desolved by mutual con not, C. R. Stoufer continuing same business and

NATIS AND SPIKES.—
500 hears assorted Natis:
100 hears Spikes; in store and for sale by
jal2 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

RICH & CO., 608 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, RY

WOULD INVITE ALL THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE GOODS FOR THE ARMY TO EXAMIN having been selected by experienced receiving the state of Goods used by officers and Fancy Goods, all kinds, Rubber Blanke Army Shirts. Drawers

Socks, Boots, Gauntlets, The Celebrated Inkstand. Pocket Candlesticks, Soldiers' Companion & Portfol Condensed Milk in Quart Cans.

Condensed Milk Punch. PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, PICKLES, PRESERVED MEATS AND VEGETABLES every description, LIQUORS, WINES, CHAMPAGNES, TEA, COFFEE, CIGARS, TOBACCO

o't's, Baal's, Smith & Wesson's Pistols; Military Goods of every kind wanted by officers and

JOHN M. STOKES & SON. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMEN CUMBERLAND

ed are invited to call and examine our stock.

ALL KINDS OF CAMP GOOD No. 229 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD, LOUISVILLE, KY. Officers' Mess Chests and Mattresses,

Army Cots, Four of the Best Patterns Gum and Woolen Army Blankets, India Rubber Coats, Pants and Leggins Camp Desks and Stools. AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MILITARY GOODS.

WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR OFFICERS' MESS CHEST, BEING THE MOVE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR OFFICERS' MESS CHEST, BEING THE MOVE INVITED IN THE MOVE IN THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPAN OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JANUARY 1, 1861.

WM. PRATHER, Age

URNITUR

AT COST FOR CASH. A S WE INTEND MAKING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS, WE WILL, FROM THIS DATE.

PRIME COST FOR CASH! Or in Exchange for Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceric Produce, in Quantities to suit Purchasers. This is one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture in the WEST; and having years in manufacturing, our reputation for good work is a guarantee as to the qualities and proceed from wants large stock to select from, at the old stand, 2:59 Main errost, but the distance of the control of the con

JOHN M. STOKES & SON.

GEO. L. SCHUYLER, To Mr. J. P. LINDSAY.